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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/656,439	09/05/2003	Diana K. Smetters	PARC-DA3162	8476	
35699 PVF PARC	7590 10/30/200	EXAMINER			
	UGHAN & FLEMING	LEMMA, SAMSON B			
2820 FIFTH S' DAVIS, CA 95		ART UNIT PAPER NUMB			
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	•		10/30/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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· i		1	Application No.		Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary			10/656,439		SMETTERS ET AL.			
		Π	Examiner		Art Unit			
			Samson B.	Lemma	2132			
Period fo	- The MAILING DATE of this communi r Reply	ication appea	ars on the o	cover sheet with the c	orrespondence ac	idress		
WHIC - Exten after: - If NO - Failur Any n	DRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR HEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE M. sions of time may be available under the provisions SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this comm period for reply is specified above, the maximum state to reply within the set or extended period for reply eply received by the Office later than three months and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	AILING DAT of 37 CFR 1.136(nunication. atutory period will will, by statute, ca	(a). In no even apply and will ause the applic	S COMMUNICATION t, however, may a reply be time expire SIX (6) MONTHS from ation to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this c D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					•			
1\⊠	Responsive to communication(s) file	ed on 15 Aug	nust 2007					
•	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>15 August 2007</u> . This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.							
/—	Since this application is in condition	· —			secution as to the	e merits is		
,	closed in accordance with the practic		•	•				
	on of Claims		Pario 400	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
· _		- <i>l</i>	: 4b	nlination				
•	Claim(s) 1-4,6-13,15-22 and 24-30 is/are pending in the application.							
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
· · · ·	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
=	Claim(s) <u>1-4, 6-13, 15-22 and 24-30</u>	is/are reject	leu.					
•	Claim(s) is/are objected to.		_14;					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.								
Applicati	on Papers							
9) 🔲 🖰	The specification is objected to by the	e Examiner.						
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are:	a) accep	oted or b)[objected to by the l	Examiner.			
	Applicant may not request that any object	ction to the dr	awing(s) be	held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).								
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.								
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119							
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 								
2) Notic 3) Inform	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (P nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	PTO-948)		4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Di 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate			

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DETAILED ACTION

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This office action is in reply to an amendment filed on August 15, 2007.
 Claims 5, 14 and 23 are previously been canceled. No new claims are added. Thus claims 1-4, 6-13, 15-22 and 24-30 are pending/examined.

In the previous office action, the office rejected <u>independent Claims 1, 10 and 19</u> under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Examiner pointed out that the specification/original disclosure fails to mention/specify or teach the negative limitation, which was previously added in every independent claims 1,10 and 19, namely "<u>wherein the preferred channel does not require being resistant to eavesdropping."</u>

Thus the above negative limitation was considered/found to be a new matter by the office. However Applicant's representative argument overcomes this rejection and the rejection is withdrawn. The following office action is written in view of the argument presented and applicant's specification written on paragraph 0078.

Priority

3. This application claims priority of a provisional application 60/480,909 filed on June 24, 2003. Therefore, the effective filling data for the subject matter defined in the pending claims of this application is 06/24/2003.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's remark/arguments filed on August 15, 2007 regarding have been fully considered but are most in view of new ground (s) of rejection.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-4, 6-13, 15-22 and 24-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) unpatentable over Hermann, Reto (hereinafter refereed as Hermann) (European Patent Publication No. EP1024626A1) (Publication Date 08/02/2000) (Submitted with the Applicant's IDS) in view of Stirbu (hereinafter referred as Stirbu) (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0200431) (filed on: April 18, 2002)

Examiner has pointed out particular references contained in the prior arts of record in the body of this action for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. Applicant should consider the entire prior art as applicable as to the limitations of the claims. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the response, to consider fully the entire references as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior arts or disclosed by the examiner.

- 7. As per independent claims 1, 10 and 19 Hermann discloses a computer controlled method comprising:
 - Establishing communication between a situation notification device [see, paragraph 0020, "first device"] and a provisioning device [see, paragraph 0020, "second device/servicing device"] over a preferred channel [See, paragraph 0020, "communication link"]; [paragraph 0020, lines 15-21]

• Providing provisioning information to said situation notification device over said preferred channel, [Paragraph 0020, lines 44-48] (After receiving the sequence, the serving device responds by sending back over a wireless broadcast medium a respond. And as it is disclosed on paragraph 0020, lines 44-48 such responds may comprises, a key, also a session key and a communication parameters which meets the limitation of provisioning information from serving device to personal device/situation notification for further communication. In other words the personal device/situation notification device is provided with key, session key and a communication parameters/provisioning information)

wherein said situation notification device is automatically configured to receive subject matter information responsive to said provisioning information; [Paragraph 0020, lines 48-49] (And the situation notification device is automatically configured to receive the encrypted information which meets the limitation of the subject matter information)

- Receiving said subject matter information; [Paragraph 0020, lines 48-49] (encrypted information)
- Verifying said subject matter information with said provisioning information; [Paragraph 0014] (Only the intended receiver/notification device receives the encrypted subject matter since it is the one that has the corresponding decryption key and the encrypted information/subject matter information with the corresponding private key/public key/session key/provisioning information are decrypted and verified that the subject matter is sent form the right provisioning device.)

Presenting said subject matter information to a user of the situation notification device responsive to the step of verifying, wherein the step of verifying ensures that the subject matter information is genuine. [Paragraph 0014 & abstract] (Only the intended receiver/notification device receives the encrypted subject matter since it is the one that has the corresponding decryption key. And the encrypted information/subject matter information is presented to a user of the situation notification device only and only if the situation notification device carries the corresponding private key/public key/session key/provisioning information and successfully decrypts and verifies that the subject matter is sent form the right provisioning device, by doing so the situation notification device ensures that the subject matter information is genuine. This is simply another application of public key cryptograph, explained on paragraph 0014 and secure transmission disclosed in the abstract.)

Hermann does not explicitly disclose the limitation recited as "wherein the preferred channel does not require being resistant to eavesdropping."

However, in the same field of endeavor **Stirbu on paragraph 0008**, discloses that a TLS Handshake Protocol allows a server and client in a communication session to authenticate each other and to negotiate an encryption algorithm and cryptographic keys before the application protocol transmits or receives its first byte of data. The TLS Handshake Protocol provides connection security having three basic properties: the peer's identity can be authenticated using asymmetric, or public key, cryptography (e.g., RSA, DSS, etc.); the negotiation of a shared secret is

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secure in that the negotiated secret is unavailable to eavesdroppers, and for any authenticated connection the secret cannot be obtained, even by an attacker who can place himself in the middle of the connection; and the negotiation is reliable in that no attacker can modify the negotiation communication without being detected by the parties to the communication.

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It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the feature of which a channel does not need to be resistant to eavesdroppers to be used as a preferred channel because only public information (e.g., a public key, or a commitment to a public key) is sent over that channel; a pair of devices authenticating themselves to each other by sending such key or commitment information over the preferred channel are able to set up a secure communication with each other because they can demonstrate possession of the private keys corresponding to the public keys and eavesdropper that detects the commitment or keys sent across the preferred channel is not able to demonstrate possession of the corresponding private key as per teachings of **Stirbu** in to the method as taught **Hermann** in order to build a trust infrastructures. [See Stirbu, paragraph 0003]

8. As per claims 2, 11 and 20 the combination of Hermann and Stirbu discloses a computer controlled method as applied to claims above. Furthermore, Hermann discloses a method, wherein the step of providing further comprises:

exchanging key commitment information over said preferred channel

between said provisioning device and said situation notification device; [paragraph

0020]

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receiving a public key by said situation notification device; [paragraph 0021, line 39] verifying said public key with said key commitment information [Paragraph 0021, lines 41-42] [the serving device, inherently verifies the password or the public key sent by the personal device before responding to the personal device. After verification, the service device sends back a communication parameters for further communication to the personal device]; and receiving a credential authorized by a credential issuing authority. [paragraph 0022]

- 9. As per claims 3, 12 and 21 the combination of Hermann and Stirbu discloses a computer controlled method as applied to claims above. Furthermore, Hermann discloses a method, wherein said preferred channel is a location-limited channel. [paragraph 0020, lines 20-21]
- 10. As per claims 4, 13 and 22 the combination of Hermann and Stirbu discloses a computer controlled method as applied to claims above. Furthermore, Hermann discloses a method, wherein, wherein said preferred channel uses a telephone switching system. [paragraph 0025-0026 and 0041-0042]
- 11. As per claims 6, 15 and 24 the combination of Hermann and Stirbu discloses a computer controlled method as applied to claims above. Furthermore, Hermann discloses a method, wherein subject matter information is received using an antenna, a telephone line, a local area network, a wide area network, a wireless network, or a broadcast network. [paragraph 0041-0042]
- 12. As per claims 7, 16 and 25 the combination of Hermann and Stirbu discloses a computer controlled method as applied to claims above. Furthermore, Hermann discloses a method, wherein said situation notification device is a

computer, a television, a radio, a telephone, a push to talk device, a pager, a clock, a thermostat, a network appliance, or a home appliance. [paragraph 0039]

- 13. As per claims 8-9, 17-18 and 26-27 the combination of Hermann and Stirbu discloses a computer controlled method as applied to claims above.

 Furthermore, Hermann discloses a method, further comprising forwarding said subject matter information, wherein said subject matter information is alarm information. [Paragraph 0039, lines 44-46]
- 14. As per claims 28-30 the combination of Hermann and Stirbu discloses a computer controlled method as applied to claims above. Furthermore, Hermann discloses a method, wherein said preferred channel has a demonstrative identification property and an authenticity property.

 [paragraph 0027] (The limitation recited in the amended indepenent claims as the preferred channel has "demonstrative identification property" is defined as follows in applicant's specification, (see publication no. 20040268119, paragraph 0054, the last sentence), "The demonstrative identification property of the preferred channel means that human operators are aware of which devices are communicating with each other over the preferred channel and that the human operators can easily detect when an attack is being made on the preferred channel."

Furthermore, the limitation recited in the amended indepenent claims as the preferred channel has "an authenticity property" is defined as follows in applicant's specification, (see publication no. 20040268119, paragraph 0055) "The authenticity property of the preferred channel means that it is impossible or difficult for an attacker to transmit over the preferred channel or tamper with messages sent over the preferred channel without detection by the legitimate parties to the communication."

Examiner would like to point out that the reference on the record, namely

Hermann discloses such concepts/limitation as shown below which meets the recitation the amended limitation.

Hermann on pargaraph 0026 discloses that initiating the communication session and for transmitting an initial-sequence that may contain sensitive information, the unidirectional wireless communication channel can ensure that only the target deivice receives the initial-sequence. It is especially advantageous if a directed channel as line-of-sight link can be used, because than no other parties can eavesdrop and receive the initial-sequence. Such a channel can be an optical channel, e.g. an infrared or a laser channel, a Personal Area Network (PAN) channel, a directed radio-frequency (RF) channel, an inductive channel, a capacitive channel, or every other channel that is suitable for low-range, directed communication links.

Furthermore Hermann on pargarph 0029, discloses that it is very simple to set up a communication if the personal device is connected to a user, e.g. by a PAN, because the user touches then in an intuitive way the serving device for initiating the unidirectional wireless communication channel via his body. There are no additional cards or other things necessary for setting up an authenticated session. The above paragraphs such as paragraph 0026 & 0029 recited on the record implies the fact that "when attack is being made on the preferred channel it can easily detected"and meets the limitation recited as " the preferred channel has "demonstrative identification property" Likewise, Hermann on paragraph 0030, discloses that if the response as well as the further communication over the wireless broadcast medium is protected by using a cryptosystem, than the advantage occurs, that the exchanged information is hidden perfectly and can not be uncovered by someone else. A suitable system can be a public-key cryptosystem where only the public key is exchanged once. Furthermore, what is

recited on paragraph 0026 in combination with the "authenticated session" or "protected by using a cryptosystem" disclosed on paragraph 0026 and 0029, meets the limitation that "the preferred channel has "an authenticity property". Furthermore, Stirbu on paragraph 0008, discloses that a TLS Handshake Protocol allows a server and client in a communication session to authenticate each other and to negotiate an encryption algorithm and cryptographic keys before the application protocol transmits or receives its first byte of data. The TLS Handshake Protocol provides connection security having three basic properties: the peer's identity can be authenticated using asymmetric, or public key, cryptography (e.g., RSA, DSS, etc.); the negotiation of a shared secret is secure in that the negotiated secret is unavailable to eavesdroppers, and for any authenticated connection the secret cannot be obtained, even by an attacker who can place himself in the middle of the connection; and the negotiation is reliable in that no attacker can modify the negotiation communication without being detected by the parties to the communication.)

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samson B Lemma whose telephone number is 571-272-3806. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00 am---4: 30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, BARRON JR GILBERTO can be reached on 571-272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-873-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

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information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SAMSON LEMMA

S·L· 10/20/2007

GILBERTO BARRON 372 SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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